

EXCEEDED THE
LEGAL LIMITProbably About \$80,000 in
County Warrants Void.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY

County Expenditures in 1896
Greatly Exceeded the
Revenue.

County Commissioners Disclose the
Work of the Old Administration
—Auditor Fisher's Report De-
clared—Misleading—Taxes for
Year 1896 Counted in as Revenue
For 1896 and Indebtedness Cre-
ated Accordingly—Attorney-Gen-
eral Bishop and County Attorney
Van Cott Hold That Warrants Is-
sued in Excess of the Revenue
For the Year Are Void.

The latest sensation in connection
with the mismanagement of county
affairs under the Gelber-Roberts-
Christopherson regime was launched
yesterday, when it was discovered that
the ex-commissioners during the year
1896 incurred an indebtedness some-
thing like \$80,000 in excess of the limit
fixed by law. As a result of this, ap-
proximately that amount represented
in warrants issued, may not be worth
the paper upon which they are printed.

To the average citizen who scanned
over ex-county Auditor Fisher's re-
port, printed yesterday morning, the
impression would easily be gained that
the old board did not exceed the limit
by several thousand dollars; but while
Mr. Fisher's statement shows the finan-
cial transactions of the county during
the past year, it is declared to be mis-
leading in so far as it should show
the actual resources as a basis for
the expenditures.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The new board met yesterday and
considered Mr. Fisher's statement of the
greater part of the day. The result
was that when the members met in
regular session during the afternoon
it was discovered as a misleading docu-
ment, failing to show the one important
thing—the actual resources and the
actual expenditures for the year.

Mr. Fisher, in his report, says: "The
revenue of 1896 against which county
warrants are drawn, including cash on
hand Jan. 1, 1896, and the tax levied
is \$261,531.12." And Mr. Fisher
shows these figures from the following
receipts:

County tax, 1895	\$21,110.19
County tax, 1896	120,000.00
Liquor licenses	12,000.00
Merchants' licenses	2,841.27
County clerk's fees	1,551.12
Clerk district court	8,128.05
Sheriff, fees	6,646.38
Recorder, fees	2,996.00
Tax sale, redemptions	11,889.12
Fines and forfeitures	257.30
Poll tax	69.00
Rents from state	1,870.00
Miscellaneous	1,870.00
Cash in treasury Jan. 1	40,244.52
Total	\$261,531.12

MILK IN THE COCONUT.

It will be noticed that in the revenue
for the year to the total amount of
which indebtedness may be in-
curred. Mr. Fisher's total—\$261,531.12—
leaves the actual revenue of the county
for the year 1896 at \$181,507.29, the
sum of \$11,893.12 in tax sales re-
demptions of 1895 to 1896, as well as
\$40,244.52 on hand at the beginning of
the year 1896. It seems plain that neither of these items
can be counted in as current revenues
for the year 1896. The county had an
outstanding indebtedness on Jan. 1,
1896, of over \$400,000, and certainly
under those conditions the expenditures
for 1896 could not be based upon that
which was a part of the revenue for
1895.

THE ACTUAL REVENUE.

Adding the three items above given
a total of \$80,243.83 is secured which
should not be counted in as revenue for
the year 1896. Subtracting this figure
from Mr. Fisher's total—\$261,531.12—
leaves the actual revenue of the county
for the year 1896 at \$181,507.29, and
by including the total tax levy of \$120,000
for the year 1896, the county had an
outstanding indebtedness on Jan. 1,
1896, of over \$400,000, and certainly
under those conditions the expenditures
for 1896 could not be based upon that
which was a part of the revenue for
1895.

ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

As to the actual disbursements for
the year 1896, Mr. Fisher, in his re-
port, says there were issued \$260,472.02
in warrants, but in this amount the
auditor includes an item of \$11,893.12
on account of tax sales redemptions
and \$2,996.00 to pay claims of 1894. Both
of these items it is asserted, are not
properly chargeable to current ex-
penditures for the year, and therefore sub-
tracting them from Fisher's total leaves
the sum of \$244,580.90 as the actual
expenditures for the year as the report
shows. Now for the result.

Actual disbursements in 1896: \$244,580.90

Actual revenue in 1896: 181,507.29

Expenditures in excess of the
revenue 63,073.61

AN ADDITIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

But even the above is not all. An ex-
amination of the books of the county
shows that there was an additional in-
debtedness of \$12,000 incurred during
the year in the shape of witness and
juror certificates, of which nothing is
said in Mr. Fisher's report. These
claims have all been audited. Then the
report shows the treasurer paid out
\$22,656.66 during the year as interest
on redeemed county warrants. The re-
port also shows that about \$90,000
of the warrants issued in 1896 have
been redeemed, hence it is fair to pre-
sume that a large portion of the inter-
est paid was on 1896 warrants and as
such should be added to that year's
disbursements which was not done.
Summing all this additional indebted-
ness together, which does not appear
in the auditor's report as disburse-
ments for the year, the total amount
by which the old board exceeded the
limit for the year was about \$90,000.

If the construction of the law placed
upon it by the members of the board
after an examination by County At-
torney Van Cott, and Attorney-Gen-
eral Bishop is correct.

THE LAW.

Section 3, Art. 14, of the state con-
stitution, reads:
"No debt in excess of the taxes for
the current year shall be created by
any county, *** unless the proposition
to create such debt shall have been
submitted to a vote of such qualified
electors as shall have paid a property
tax therein, in the year preceding such
election, and a majority of those vot-
ing thereon shall have voted in favor
of increasing such debt."

Section 5 of the county government
act reads:
"No county shall incur any indebted-
ness or liability in any manner or for
any purpose except in any one year
the taxes for the current, without the
assent of a two-thirds majority of such
qualified electors thereof," etc. ***
An indebtedness or liability incurred
contrary to this provision shall be void."

"WHIT'S" CONSTRUCTION.

When County Attorney Whittemore
was asked to construe the law, he held
in an opinion issued on Nov. 6, 1896,
that under the two sections quoted
above, the county could expend the
current revenue and in addition create
an indebtedness not to exceed the
amount of taxes for the year. In other
words, the law could last year have
expended all the resources for the year
and in addition create a debt not to
exceed \$120,000, the amount of the tax
year, or could under this construction
what could be done in 1896 might be
done in 1897, and the inevitable result
would be that in a few years the
county could be plunged into debt to
the extent of several hundred thou-
sand dollars without the taxpayers
having any say in the matter.

BISHOP'S OPINION.

Attorney-General Bishop holds that
the county cannot expend any more
money or create an indebtedness
greater than the resources for the
year, or could under this construction
what could be done in 1896 might be
done in 1897, and the inevitable result
would be that in a few years the
county could be plunged into debt to
the extent of several hundred thou-
sand dollars without the taxpayers
having any say in the matter.

MUST GO TO THE COURTS.

As the matter now stands it will be
a question for the supreme court to
decide. If the attorney-general's op-
inion is sound law all warrants issued
during the past year in excess of the
limit will be void and the only recourse
the warrant-holders have will be to
sue the ex-commissioners for their
bondsmen. Under the constitution the
legislature is powerless to validate such
indebtedness incurred after entering
upon statehood.

SHERMAN'S CHANCES.

GROSVENOR SAYS HE WILL BE
THE NEXT SECRETARY.

Hanna, However, Is Not So Sure
About It, and There is a Jealous
Twang About His Talk.

New York, Jan. 12.—A Cleveland, O.,
special says: General Charles H. Gros-
venor came to Cleveland last night
from Canton, spent a few hours in con-
ference with Chairman Hanna and left
for Washington at midnight. General
Grosvenor, who had talked with
Mr. McKinley about the cabinet, "Sen-
ator Sherman," said he, "is to be the
next secretary of state. He practically
told me that himself the other day. I
want to say, also, that Senator Sher-
man's appointment to the state de-
partment is not contingent on the ap-
pointment of his successor in the sen-
ate. That does not enter into it."

Hanna's Ideas.

Cleveland, Jan. 12.—Mark Hanna said
today:

"I do not think that I will leave
Cleveland until I leave for the inaugura-
tion."

"At least, I hope that nothing will
come up that will necessitate my going
away. I do not expect to be able to
attend the Marquette club banquet at
Chicago. I will not go to Washington
with Mr. McKinley, having arranged to
go there two or three days before,
in order to be hand with him in the
press. I have some business to look
after in Washington, and will settle it
up in the interim before McKinley's
arrival."

Relative to my health I will say
that I do not relish having it made
the subject of widespread comment. It
does no good and only excites uncal-
lanted curiosity on the part of my friends.
While my physical condition has not
been of the best lately, I am far from
a collapse. A severe cold has been
the cause of my ailment, and I am
with a nervous trouble, probably
brought on by too close attention to
my work, has set of run me down.
I have not allowed my indisposi-
tion to interfere with my being at work
in my office every day. I already feel
improved in both body and spirits, and
will be my normal self in a day or two.
This is the extent of my ailment, and
there is no cause for alarm among my
friends for fear that I am prone to
collapse.

Sherman has been slated for the state
portfolio, I will say that I know noth-
ing about the matter. Grosvenor did
the talking in a way that looked as if
he knew all about the cabinet selec-
tions. If he does it is news to me."

Sherman Will Accept.

Canton, O., Jan. 13.—A message re-
ceived here from Washington tonight
makes it reasonably certain that Sen-
ator Sherman's present intention is to
accept the position of secretary of
state in Major McKinley's cabinet. It
is estimated that Senator Sherman
several days ago that Major McKinley
would be glad to know whether he
would be inclined to accept a cabinet
position.

British Ship Stranded.

London, Jan. 13.—The British ship
Brablin, Captain Kiddle, from San
Francisco, Aug. 29, via Queenstown for
Liverpool, stranded in a dense fog last
evening off Antwerp. She lay in a
dangerous position, but was finally
hailed off and towed to Holy Head. She
sustained no apparent damage by
grounding.

Senate Refuses to Reconsider.

Washington, Jan. 13.—After an ex-
ecutive session of a little more than
two hours, the senate refused to recon-
sider the treaties with the Orange Free-
state and the Argentine republic, as re-
quested by Secretary Olney.

NEW PACIFIC
RAILROAD
MEASUREIt is Introduced in the Senate
by Mr. Gear.

COMMISSION OF

THREE MEMBERS

SECRETARIES AND THE ATTOR-
NEY-GENERAL

Gear Would Give the Commission
Full Power to Settle the Indebted-
ness of the Bond-Aided Roads
Upon Such Terms and in Such
Manner as May Be Agreed
Upon by the Majority, With the
Sanction of the President.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In the senate
today, Mr. Gear introduced a new Pacific
railroad bill which provides that the
secretary of the treasury, the secre-
tary of the interior and the attorney-
general be appointed as a committee
with full power to settle the indebted-
ness of the bond-aided Pacific rail-
roads, upon such terms and in such
manner as may be agreed upon by a
majority of them and the owners of
the roads; provided, however, that any
settlement shall be approved by the
president, and which shall not be bind-
ing unless approved by the majority
of the committee. The members of
the committee are empowered to
administer oaths, to summon and com-
pel the attendance of witnesses, etc.

The commission is required to report
its action to congress within 60 days
after the assembling of the next regu-
lar session. In any settlement that
may be made, it shall be the duty of
the commission to require the rail-
roads, as a condition of settlement, to
accept the following as a part of the
settlement:

That the companies accepting the
provisions of this act shall keep
their railroad and telegraph line in re-
pair and use and shall at all times
transmit dispatches and mail over
such lines and forward troops,
supplies, etc., for the government
whenever required so to do, and the
government shall at all times
guarantee the use of the line for the
same at fair and reasonable rates not
to exceed the amounts paid by private
persons for the same kind of service;
that the companies shall not be en-
powered to make any connection with
any other company now or hereafter
built to points of junction with their
roads, and at any point where two
or more railroads shall connect
with their roads or either of them and
the bond-aided roads are to afford to
all such connecting roads equal terms
of facilities for the interchange of
traffic, both passenger and freight,
between such connecting roads and
their respective roads and every part
thereof; any contract in character
thereby by sale, lease, consolidation,
through car service or otherwise in-
tended for or resulting in any prefer-
ence to any such railroad as compared
to any such common point to any pre-
judice or disadvantage whatsoever, is
hereby declared to be unlawful.

Two-thirds of a majority of the
commission is required to make any
settlement to take effect. The bill is
intended to defray the expenses of the
committee.

WOOLGROWERS' MEET.

They Are Not Unanimous Regarding
the Question of Protection.

Columbus, O., Jan. 13.—For the first
time the Ohio Woolgrowers' associa-
tion, in its meeting today, was not
unanimous regarding tariff protection.
The resolutions reported from the com-
mittee set forth that the removal of
the tariff on wool had ruined the wool-
raising business, and demanded the
restoration of protection. They did not
indorse the Dingley bill, now before
the ways and means committee of
the house.

Judge William Lawrence, president
of the association, moved to amend by
inserting an indorsement of the Dingley
bill, but this was developed in a dis-
cussion that followed that the com-
mittee thought the bill too radical, and
would not report resolutions with
the endorsement in the affirmative.
The amendment offered by Judge
Lawrence was finally adopted on a
weak vote.

In the course of his remarks, Judge
Lawrence said if the incoming admin-
istration did not do something for the
farmer, Ohio would go for free silver
four years hence.

The preamble declares that the sev-
erest blow ever dealt the agricultural
interests of the United States was in-
flicted by the tariff of 1894, and the
most disastrous of all was the placing
of wool on the free list, this action
depreciating the American flocks one-
third, reducing the price of wool 50
per cent, and causing a loss to the
woolgrowers in three years of over
\$175,000,000; that it is fast eliminating
the most important branch of industry
in the west, and is causing a loss to the
woolgrowers as well as others who must draw
their support from agricultural industry,
and that it is the first and highest duty
of the incoming administration to re-
vise the tariff at the earliest possible
moment. The resolutions demand that
such duty as will fully restore the in-
dustry be put upon wool, and the new
tariff act should contain a clause pro-
viding for additional duties on wool
and woolsens in bonded warehouses or
imported after March 5, 1897, and de-
claring against the ad valorem duties as
inviting frauds.

Says He is Not Riley.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 13.—Governor
Hastings today granted a requisition
made by Governor Francis M. Drake
of Iowa for the extradition of James
Moore, who is in jail at Allentown, and
whose term expires Thursday. The
Iowa authorities claim the man's real
name is J. J. Riley, and that he is
wanted at Council Bluffs for bank ro-
bery and the attempted murder of a
deputy sheriff. Deputy Sheriff O'Brien,
who was shot by Riley, visited the Al-
lentown jail last September, and iden-
tified Moore as the man who shot him.
Moore strongly denies the charge, and
positively declares he is not the alleged
Riley.

The Tacoma Is Safe.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 13.—The North-
western Pacific steamer Tacoma, which
was eight days overdue, and for which
grave apprehension was felt, arrived
safely this morning. During a severe
gale on Jan. 2 the Tacoma's forward
engine broke down and for 66 hours
the steamer labored in the trough of
a heavy sea while repairs were being

effected, after which she limped into
this port.

Oregon Ordered to Acapulco.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The battle-
ship Oregon has been ordered to Aca-
pulco and all is hurry and bustle on
board. Yesterday the warship had all
her stores, provisions and by noon to-
day she will be fully provisioned. To-
morrow the Oregon will anchor in Rich-
ardson's bay. Friday morning on the
first tide she will sail for Central
America on her first long cruise. No
great speed can be expected from her
as her bottom is foul.

EXPECT PEACE SOON.

Story Told by a Correspondent of
the London News.

London, Jan. 13.—The Daily News
will tomorrow publish a dispatch from
its Paris correspondent, saying that
the idea is gaining in Madrid that the
establishment of peace in Cuba is des-
tined to be accomplished at no very
distant date.

A government official, the dispatch
asserts, has started from Madrid for
Washington, traveling incognito with
full authority and power from Prime
Minister Canalejas, minister of foreign
affairs, to privately negotiate a settle-
ment of the Cuban question on the
basis of reform in Cuba and the
establishment of peace in Cuba in
behalf of the island, which will open
the markets of the latter to foreign
competition, except in cotton product
and a few other specialties, which
Spain will try to keep a monopoly for
Barcelona manufacturers.

Senator Canalejas, according to the
News correspondent, is endeavoring to
bring the effect of peaceful negotiations
before the opening of the cortes.

VANDERBILTS WANT IT

Eager to Gain Control of the
Union Pacific.

Would Also Be Willing, It is Said,
to Take in the Central Pacific,
and Thereby Get a Through
Route to the Coast.

New York, Jan. 14.—The Herald says:
Reports were in circulation last night
that the Union Pacific reorganization
committee, having now within its con-
trol nearly all of the bonds and stocks
of the company by means of the agree-
ment under which they were deposited,
are ready to bid a fair sum for the
road from Omaha to Ogden. The pro-
posal is to take up to take up the
government bonds on both the Union
and Central Pacific roads, so as to give
them a through line to the coast. Ac-
cording to the report the support of
the Vanderbilts and J. Pierpont Mor-
gan is expected to be obtained. In fact,
if it is carried out, they may have the
system of the Union Pacific, and the
capital, for thereby the Vanderbilts
roads would secure a through line from
Omaha to San Francisco. This would
give a continuous system from Boston
and New York to the Pacific coast,
and it would constitute the strongest
system in the country.

The Vanderbilts are said to be really
in earnest in their desire to acquire the
Pacific roads, although when the report
was circulated a year ago it was de-
nied by Chauncey M. Depew and others
closely identified with the Vanderbilt
family.

No confirmation was obtainable last
night, but in the opinion of railroad
men the presence of two recognized
Vanderbilt financiers in the Union Pacific
reorganization committee is very sig-
nificant.

According to Washington dispatches,
similar reports were in circulation last
night about the plans of the Union
Pacific reorganization committee, and
the supposed intentions of Mr. Morgan
and the Vanderbilts.

Washington dispatches stated that while
it is the intention of the president to
make a vigorous effort to secure some
sort of settlement with these roads be-
fore the end of the year, the Union Pa-
cific is not yet ready to institute fore-
closure proceedings. Many facts re-
main to be gathered before the depart-
ment can be assured of a sound ground-
ing in case of an absolute sale. The
titles to branch lines, terminals and
more particularly as to the prospect of
these being a satisfactory bid for the
road, are not yet settled. Mr. Morgan
and Mr. Huntington are active in
Washington. He has not yet aban-
doned hope of securing some legisla-
tion at this session, and is endeavoring
to get the bill passed. It is understood
that the committee will at once pre-
pare a bill containing Mr. Huntington's
second offer to the government.

Mr. Huntington is struggling to reach
some sort of a settlement that will
leave him in control of the Central Pa-
cific and officials of the administra-
tion are not disposed to befriend him.
Cleveland goes out of office, he should
offer terms very favorable to the gov-
ernment.

NEW MEXICO'S BILL.

Chances Are Meagre For Its Passage
This Session.

Washington, Jan. 13.—There will be
a meeting tomorrow of the house com-
mittee on territories. Delegate Catron
of New Mexico is anxious that a quo-
rum shall be in attendance. From pre-
vious indications he will be disappointed,
as several members of the committee
are out of town, and two others will
leave in the morning. If there be a
quorum present, Mr. Catron desires
that Mr. Catron was laboring industri-
ously, he will endeavor to secure a
favorable report on the New Mexico
statehood bill. Mr. Catron desires
a favorable report to be made to-
morrow's meeting, he will amend his bill so that
it shall not become operative upon its
passage, but two or even three years
later, at the pleasure of the presi-
dent McKinley. He thinks, he thinks,
will obviate political objections which east-
ern Republicans might entertain
against immediate admission. It is
believed that the committee is op-
posed to the measure, and that if a
quorum be present Mr. Catron will not
be able to get his bill passed. It is an
open secret that the committee, the
Republican members of the committee,
were personally opposed to the New
Mexico statehood bill. Mr. Catron
was, however, declared, and the cler-
gyman had tried to induce him to
advance \$40,000 for the erection of a
building. He denied the allegation of
Dr. Potter.

WANT TO SEE BRYAN.

Missouri Legislature Sends the
Young Nebraskan an Invitation
to Address That Body.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 13.—In the
senate this morning a joint resolution
was adopted providing that an invita-
tion be given Hon. W. J. Bryan to visit
Jefferson City and deliver an address

CLAGETT'S
CHANCES
BRIGHTENCame Within Three Votes of
Being Made Senator
Yesterday.

DUBOIS MEN ARE

RATHER GLOOMY

HAVE NOT, HOWEVER, GIVEN
UP THE FIGHT.

There Can Be No Doubt, However,
That the Surprising Strength De-
veloped by the Populists Yester-
day, Has Struck Terror to the
Hearts of His Supporters—Du-
bois Said to Be Bitterly Opposed
by McKinley Men—Some Sensa-
tional Charges Made.

(Special to The Herald.)
Boise, Ida., Jan. 13.—Judge H.
Clagett, Populist, today at the first
joint session of the two houses of the
legislature, came within three votes of
being elected United States senator.

In reality, he only lacked two votes,
for, had he needed it to secure the elec-
tion, the vote of Fenn would have gone
to him. A feature of the vote was the
casting of a ballot for a woman (by
Mr. Rich), one of the many honors that
they have heaped upon that sex since
the adoption of the constitutional
amendment granting equal suffrage.

THE VOTE.

The vote was as follows:

W. H. Clagett (Pop.) 34
J. W. Jones (Rep.) 34
R. Z. Johnson (Dem.) 34
F. Nelson (Pop.) 34
T. T. Jones (Silver) 34
J. T. Morrison (Rep.) 34
J. T. Smith (Pop.) 34
Necessary to a choice 36

It was a tremendous surprise. The
silver Republicans had not expected
any additions to Clagett's support, and
when a short time before the ballot
they learned that there was danger of
additional voting for Clagett, they
adopted a plan that they confidently
believe prevented the election of Judge
Clagett. The silver Republican mem-
bers, with the exception of three who
voted for Dubois, gave their votes to
Jones of Boise, and Colonel J. W.
Jones of Blackfoot, both prominent
Democrats. The prospect of electing a
Democrat was the influence that de-
termined enough more Democrats from
going to Clagett to elect him.

IT IS GLOOMY.

Tonight the outlook is gloomy for
Dubois. A great deal of excitement
prevails and some sensational charges
are made. It is claimed by the Dubois
men that corrupt measures have been
adopted in which the McKinleyites cut
some considerable part of the support.

HOT AT OLYMPIA.

Governor Rogers Formally Inaugu-
rated—The Senatorial Squabble.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 12.—Governor
Rogers was formally inaugurated this
afternoon, the ceremonies being followed
tonight by a grand ball at the Hotel
Olympia.

Forty-two members of the People's
party have signed an agreement to sup-
port a resolution to be introduced to-
morrow by John D. Rockefeller, United
States senator, but, unluckily, they can-
not elect their man, Senator Squire's
party failing to have introduced this
all parts of the state, but he does not
seem to be gaining many votes. Judge
McKinley is expected to be elected, but
quite while the adherents of Judge Davis
are both restive and energetic. Messrs.
Time, Range, Crow, Daniels and Baker
(Pop.) all insist that they are in the race
and are playing for the 12 pledged votes.

SUIT MOST PECULIAR.

Millionaire Rockefeller Figures as
the Defendant.

New York, Jan. 13.—The trial of the
suit of the Baptist tabernacle against
Millionaire John D. Rockefeller to en-
force the conditions of an alleged con-
tract by which it is said Mr. Rockefel-
ler promised to give the church the
interest on a trust of \$50,000 to be
established by him and to yield an in-
come of \$2,500 a year was continued
yesterday in the supreme court and the
proceedings were made interesting by
the appearance of Mr. Rockefeller as a
witness. Rockefeller in giving the
bonds or placing them in trust, gave
the church a bond for \$50,000, which at
that time—1891—paid 5 per cent in-
terest. Since 1891, however, the bonds
have paid no interest so the church
sues to recover \$2,500 which it alleges
is due and to have the trust so changed
as to make it pay \$2,500 for ten years,
the length of time the trust was to
run.

For Mr. Rockefeller, it is alleged
that he had the right to choose the
bonds which were to constitute the
trust, and that if the bonds deposited
had not been sold, but had remained
the property of the church, the church
would have been able to get the full
number of letters of Mr. Rockefeller's,
leading to the formation of the trust.

When Mr. Rockefeller took the stand
he said he had advanced considerable
money to the tabernacle. He had
given the church \$50,000, and he had
made a loan of \$2,500 to the church
on the matter, he declared, and the
clergyman had tried to induce him to
advance \$40,000 for the erection of a
building. He denied the allegation of
Dr. Potter.

THE WEDGE MINE.

Property at Randsburg Likely to
Make Many Millionaires.

Los Angeles, Jan. 13.—The loun-
gers in a saloon on Spring street displayed
much wild-eyed enthusiasm at the
careless and easy manner with which
the owners of five magnificent gold
bricks deposited their charge on the
bar yesterday, and walked leisurely
away, with a request to the proprietor
to "look after that stuff for a while."
The bricks averaged about \$3,000 each
in value and were about the dimen-
sions of a pressed brick used for build-
ing. They came from the Wedge mine
at Randsburg and are owned by Allen
Brothers, commission merchants, of
this city. Allen Brothers and Rogers, who
were present, said that the mine was
fabulously rich, and that it would
make the owners millionaires. The
owners intend to extend the gold
bricks in development machinery. Mr.
Rogers paid \$4,000 for the mine.